MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXV. | WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1809. | NUMBER 1215.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE
MADRAS COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,

If you do not consider the following remarks foreign to the objects of your publication, you will oblige, by their insertion,

A SUBSCRIBER.

MADRAS, JAN. 13, 1809.

IN consequence of abrupt alterations of the atmosphere, there has appeared more than is usual at this portion of the year, a predominance of bilious complaints.

It should, however, be observed, that what is generally called "the *bile*," has often no immediate or original connexion with the biliary organs, but depends more upon the state of the stomach.

Complaints of the liver are not so much dependent on heat, abstractedly, as upon heat succeeding to the operation of cold.

We are the creatures, and too often the victims of vicissitude, both as it relates to the moral and physical world.

Nervous diseases may be said to be the "order of the day"—to be ill in any way is in one sense to be nervous: for a deficiency or decay of health must induce some derangement in the organs, or depression in the faculties of sensation.

The numerous offspring, both of nervous and bilious complaints, may for the most part be fathered upon errors and excesses in epicurean indulgence, they are to be found principally amongst persons, who in their habits of living, *sin* against the stomach; an organ, which always sufficiently revenges itself upon those gluttons or spirituous transgressors, who impair its substance or trifle with its texture.

There may likewise be an intemperance in the use of weak liquors, as well as in strong, especially when the former are taken at a high temperature.

The celebrated Burke was in the habit of intoxicating himself by ingurgitations of hot water, as the equally celebrated Pitt was by ingurgitations of wine; and many prudes in reginten who pride themselves in the fancied consciousness of their dietetical discretion, gradually wear away the tone and vigour of their frame, by an extensive indulgence in gruel, soups, and teas.

These *pro tempore* stimuli relax as certainly, though not in an equal degree, as the poisonous produce of fermentation.

By the constant application of hot liquids, the stomach is *soddened* in the same manner as a washing woman's hand is by a tepid ablution.

This remark is by no means intended to give any countenance or encouragement to the having recourse to the more violent incentives to exhilaration, or the transient tranquillizers or opiates of the mind.

This resource is especially to be dreaded by men of more than ordinary feeling, and of a superior degree of intellectual energy; they in particular cannot submit to the ennui of vacancy, or patiently bend under the leaden weight of incurable sorrow; and on that account endeavour too frequently to fill up the want of interest, or to disperse the cloud which darkens their horizon by temporary remedies which permanently ruin; by momentary reliefs which tend only to destroy more expeditiously the last wreck of their comfort and constitution.

To DOCTOR ANDERSON,
Physician General.

DEAR SIR,

The bearer will produce to you three plants of the Nopal which I had the pleasure to receive from you, for the use of the Seamen of the H. C. Ship William Pitt on the 2d of Sept. last—it is now in vegetation, and would probably have been more luxuriant, had not circumstances inseparable from vessels so employed prevented the particular attention the plant deservedly claims—I shall again rely on your goodness for a supply of one basket while the ship remains here, and a further supply before leaving this place of both the Nopal and Tuna, having experienced the beneficial effects of the former in a few cases of dysentery during our passage to Bengal; and altho' we had no cases of scurvy among our crew in so short a passage, I doubt not should that disease make its appearance, it would be equally useful.

On our voyage home I shall have the gratifying opportunity to form a more decided judgement of its properties, and if a few boxes are forwarded to my care for the purpose of being planted on the Island of St. Helena, I shall not neglect, but feel proud of the charge.

I have to request you will have the goodness to forward the above supply to Messrs. Knox, and Co. and I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,
Your obliged and
very humble Servant,
A. F. GRAY,
Surgeon H. C. S. William Pitt.

MADRAS, *Jan.* 15, 1809.

To A. F. GRAY, Esq.
Surgeon H. C. S. William Pitt.

MY DEAR SIR,

The Nopals you return having only been removed from my garden 4 months are yet succulent and full of life, and I observe that the wounds which you have made by passing a sail Needle through them for suspending them on white line as directed by Mr. Edman, are skin'd over and healed—whereas those which he received 10 months ago are considerably shrunk and shriveled, but the slender stems proceeding from them are in a state of perfect life and vegetation, although they can receive no nourishment, but from the ambient air.

Your Servant returns with a basket of Nopal, and you need only to send for what farther supply you may deem necessary for the passage to Europe, as I shall transmit a box of Nopals rooted in earth to Messrs. Knox and Co. as you desire, and am

Your very obedient Servant,
JAMES ANDERSON.

GARDEN, *Jan.* 15, 1809.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1809.

SIR GEORGE and LADY BARLOW request the honor of the Company of the Gentlemen of *His Majesty's* and the *Honorable Company's Civil, Naval,* and *Military* Services, at a Ball and Supper at the Government Gardens at half past nine o'clock, on Wednesday the 18th of January, in celebration of HER MAJESTY'S *Birth-Day.*

GOVT. GARDENS, *January* 12, 1809.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that Packets for the receipt of Letters for England by the Honorable Company's Ships *Lady Jane Dundas, Jane Duchess of Gordon,* and *William Pitt,* are now open at the General Post Office.

J. KENWORTHEY,
January 12, 1809. *P. M. G.*

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. C. M. SMITH, Assistant to the Judge and Collector at Seringapatam.

Major General PATER, to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for three months.

Lieutenant James Hampton, to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for six months, and Lieutenant GEORGE SYDENHAM, to proceed to Bombay for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant Colonel G. MARTIN, to proceed to Europe on furlough for one year.

Ensign JOHN DALZIEL, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate, and Lieutenant J. MANDERS, to proceed to Europe on urgent private business, his pay to be discontinued from the date of his departure from India.

Lieutenant DAVIE, to proceed to England for the benefit of his health on sick certificate.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Colonel ORR, of the 12th Native Regiment to retire from the service of the Honorable Company on the full pay of his rank, agreeably to his application—The Governor in Council at the same time observes with great satisfaction that the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel ORR, in the different public stations which he has filled during a period exceeding twenty seven years of service, has merited and obtained repeated marks of public approbation.

By accounts received from China, via Penang, under date the 5th October we are informed that the Hon. Company's Ships Royal George, Grenville and Warley, having cleared out prior to the arrival of Admiral Drury's Force at Macao, were allowed free communication with the shore at Whampoa and as many boats as they wished; but that all vessels which touched there subsequent to the possession of Macao were interdited from all intercourse and no boat allowed to go near them.—The Ladrones about the end of Sept. had captured an American laden with skins and 3 lacs of Dollars, said to be consigned to Mr. Wilcox. The Chinese have disavowed any knowledge of this occurrence, as they say it is a transaction without their limits.

There were at the date of these accounts only 4 Americans and no other Foreigners, at Whampoa.

Since our last publication letters have been received from Bombay announcing that advices had reached that place overland from Malta, under date 8th Sept. The intelligence (we understand) not only corroborates the accounts we have recently laid before our readers of the successes of the Spaniards & Portugueze over the French, but states in general terms that the French were entirely driven out of these Countries. It would seem that this is very likely to have happened as we learn that 100,000 spaniards had marched to guard the passes of the Pyrenees; no doubt for the purpose of preventing a return of the French; and so large a force could scarcely have been spared for this purpose whilst any considerable body of the Enemy were in the Interior of the Country.

Austria is stated to be on the eve of War with France. This indeed appears to be inevitable under the circumstances in which the proclamation of the Emperor of Germany for organizing a levy en-masse was issued, and which will be found in this days impression.

Mr. Adair had arrived at Malta in his way to Constantinople, whither he was proceding to negotiate Peace with the Porte. Russia too it would seem was expected immediately to make Peace with England, in which Denmark would be included.

His Majesty's Frigate *Seahorse*, the same we believe on which Mr. Adair was a passenger, had captured a Turkish Ship of War of 52 guns after avery severe action.

Peace was proclaimed in London between England & Spain 24th July.

The English papers received per atlantic state that The Sequestration on English property at Oporto had been raised; a proclamation to this effect was published 6th July.

Guillotines were on their way from France to Portugal in the hope thereby of keeping the People quiet by the old system of Terror. Every 5th person in Lisbon had been marked out to suffer.

Several Austrian Vessels, that had been captured by the French, had escaped & arrived at Messina. This alone would seem to amount to a declaration of war by France against Austria.

On Thursday last, arrived the Honorable Company's Ships *Lady Jane Dundas*, Captain Eckford, *Jane Duchess of Gordon*, Captain Cameron, and *William Pitt*, Captain Graham, from Calcutta, left 23d December—under convoy of His Majesty's Ship *Belliqueux*, Captain Byng.

PASSENGERS.

Per Lady Jane Dundas:—Lieutenant General Macdowall, Mrs. Graham, Colonel Graham, Major Hawes, Dr. Drummond, Capt. Coombs, Lieuts. Moss, Robinson & Wren, & 10 Cadets.

Per Jane Duchess of Gordon:—Mrs. Strachan and two Children, Miss Macdowall, Miss Power, Miss Irwin—Reverend Dr. Ball, Lieut. Leslie, 69th Regt.—Ensign Hodkinson, Mr. John Brand,—Messrs. S. Sharp, E. Williams, J. Gordon, J. Hunt, J. S. Smith, J. Kinsey, J. Thackery and H. Bornan, Cadets.

Per William Pitt—Mrs. Spottiswood and family, Col. Hall and family, Col. Ashe and two children, Major Welsh and family, Capt. Collins, Capt. Sadler, Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Harington, Mr. Jameson, Miss and Master Happens, Master Hockler and nine Cadets.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief landed soon after the fleet came to an anchor under the Salute due to his Rank.

Extract of a Letter from Negapatam, Jan. 12, 1809.

"Anchored in these roads, the Brig Cawder Bux, Capt. Holmsberg, left Tapanooly the 12th and parted company with the ship Labradapoo Captain Anderson off Sinkelle on the 20th Dec. On the 3d January she was boarded by the Curieux French privateer of 12 Guns off Acheen head—These depredators made a strict but fruitless search for Cargo and Gold Dust, & after taking an anchor and cable, released her.

The Curieux when last seen was standing S. E. under a crowd of sail to make a clean sweep of the West Coast.

The Officer of the Curieux enquired of Captain Holmsberg if he had seen the La Manche or Caroline frigates at Manselar, or if they had been there lately.

It would appear from hence they have made this Coast a general rendevouz, but it is to be hoped in consideration of the vast extent of trade carried on from Bengal and the Coast to the West Coast of Sumatra, some of our ships of war may fall in with and take, or make Monsieur shift his quarters.

Extract of a Letter from Masulipatam, dated the 1st of January, 1809.

On the 22d ultimo, the Commander in Chief arrived at Mr. Fraser's Garden House in the Cantonments of this Station, and was received under the usual salute and honorary guard due to his rank.

The following morning his Excellency visited the Fort, and was received by the Madras European Regt. and 1st Bat. 24th Regt. N. I. under arms, forming a street from the main gate to Col. Taylor's house, where he breakfasted, and the Officers in garrison were presented to him;—his Excellency afterwards inspected the Ramparts and minutely examined the Arsenal, barracks and all other public buildings: salutes of 17 guns were fired on his entering and leaving the Fort. The same evening his Excellency inspected the company of Artillery under the command of Capt. Gibson, and expressed his approbation of their firing and general appearance.

On the morning of the 24th the General reviewed the Madras European Regiment which after passing in review performed a variety of Manœuvres and at the conclusion his Excellency was pleased to address Col. Taylor at the head of his Regiment nearly as follows:—

"Colonel Taylor—in performing a necessary part of my duty by reviewing the different Corps on this establishment, it was my particular wish to see those in the northern Circars and particularly the Madras European Regt.; from many circumstances this Regiment has in a manner been overlooked, indeed I may say neglected, placed in a corner of this extensive country, it has seldom had its practice of duty with the other Corps of the Army.

"Notwithstanding these circumstances, from my knowledge of your zeal and ability, Col. Taylor, I was confident that I should find this Corps in the high state of discipline, it has this morning evinced; and it shall be my business, as much as lays in my power, to let the service benefit from this state of discipline, by calling it into more general notice, for I know that this state of inactivity must be painful to the feelings of Honorable Gentlemen and Officers, and painful to the feelings of brave Soldiers, Indeed I am at a loss to know the reason for this neglect, this regiment has always been forward for its courage and loyalty, you are composed of the same materials as other European Corps in the service, and I am certain that the same brave and generous spirit actuates you.

"Any praise I can bestow upon you Col. Taylor, individually, would add but little to the character of an officer of your rank and long standing in the army, and to one who has always given such satisfaction to his honorable employers, and to me ever since I had the pleasure of your acquaintance.

"Have the goodness to convey my thanks to the officers, who from the business of this morning appeared to have given you so much support and assitance; assure the Regiment at large of my sincere approbation for its appearance this morning and of my confident hopes that they will do justice to my partiality, if that praise can be called so, which is so justly merited."

His Excellency afterwards proceeded to the Race Stand where he breakfasted and met the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement.

In the afternoon his Excellency reviewed the 1st Bat. 24th Regt. N. I. commanded by Major Hazlewood, and was pleased to commend it in nearly the following terms:—

"Major Hazlewood—during my residence in India it has fallen to my lot to review most of the Native corps of this army, and I must in candour acknowledge that from what I have seen this evening, that this Battalion is deficient in no one point whatever; it is equal to any and surpassed by none.

"I was acquainted with this Battalion, under a different designation and the services of it formerly are well known. The only thing I have to regret is, in seeing you without your Colours, which is owing to some oversight, but I shall direct my Aid de camp to write for them. I have now to take my leave of you, and I request that you will convey to the European and Native Officers and the Battalion at large my entire approbation of their performance this evening, and I wish you and them health happiness and glory."

On the evening of the 24th, His Excellency dined with Colonel Taylor and the Officers at the Regimental Mess, and was met by all the Gentlemen both Civil and Military of the Settlement, the evening was passed with the greatest conviviality and harmony.

The following toasts were given and appropriate tunes were played by the Band of the Regiment.

The King—God save the King.
The Queen and Royal Family—The Queen's March.

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General Macdowall and may success attend him wherever he goes—with 3 times 3—The Garb of Old Gaul.

This toast was drank as usual with unbounded applause.

The Navy—Rule Britannia.

The Duke of York and the Army—The Duke's March.

General Hewett and the Army in India—The Trumpet Grand March.

General Macdowall then proposed the following Toasts, with 3 times 3.

Colonel Taylor and the Madras European Regiment—The General.

The Honorable the East India Company—Money in both Pockets.

General Malcolm and success to his Expedition—British Grenadiers.

The Ladies of the Settlement—Off she goes.

Many other Toasts were given with appro priate Tunes.

His Excellency retired at a late hour expressing his satisfaction with the cheerful evening he had passed.

The General proceeded the next night on his tour to the Northward.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On Saturday the 14th Instant at Poonamallee by the Revd. Mr. Atwood, John Irving, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Story, Daughter of George Story, Esq. of Bishop Wearmouth in the County of Durham.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Masulipatam on the 21st ult. Lieutenant John Andrews, of the non-effective establishment.

On the 10th instant, Avadanum Paupiah Braminy.

On the 4th instant, after a long illness, which was borne with the most perfect patience and resignation, Mrs. Theodosia Nevill, relict of Captain Joses Nevill. She was a woman whose natural kindness was only a modification of her natural benevolence, and who will ever be lamented by her acquaintances. She has left a daughter with her family, to bewail her loss.

On the night of the 13th inst. after a lingering illness which he bore with great firmness, Mr. Zecariah Polack, Deputy Assessor, leaving a widow and three Infant Children unprovided for.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On Saturday the 24th Dec. Robert Mosely Thomas, Esq. to Miss Ann Macdougall.

On Monday the 26th Dec. Thomas Sutter, Esq. Surgeon of His Majesty's Ship Victor, to Miss Susannah Thompson.

On the 19th Dec. Mr. Thomas Laiburn, to Miss Sibella Robe.

On the 23d Dec. Mr. Daniel Cress, to Miss Elizabeth Christian.

Lately at Purneah, John Ellerton, Esq. of Malda, to Mrs. Gunn.

At Cawnpore, on the 15th Dec. by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Charles Dumbleton, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Miss Ann St. Leger, third daughter of Major Gen. St. Leger, Commanding in the Field.

On the 5th Dec. at Futty Ghur, by the Reverend Mr. James Ward, D. D. Mr. W. P. Wattell, to Mrs. Sarah Dodd.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

At Cawnpore, on the 17th Dec. the Lady of Major O'Halloran, 18th Regt. Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Anundpore, on the 20th Dec. the Lady of James Gibbon, Esq. of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On Thursday evening last, Noble Ledlie, Esq. aged 40; one of the Attornies of the Supreme Court.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Jane Lucy Kiernander.

On Sunday the 25th Dec. Mr. John Gray;—cook.

On the same day, Ensign Adam Young, aged 18.

On the 24th Dec. the Infant Son of Mr. Augier.

On the 25th Dec. Mr. William Glas, Son of Dr. Glas, of Berhampore.

On the 26th Dec. Mrs. Margaret Carey, Wife of Mr. Felix Carey.

On the 14th November, at Berhampore, Mr. Thomas Cobly.

At Dinapore, on the morning of the 2d instant, departed this life, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, (after a short but severe illness of not quite two days) Mrs. Sophia Maxwell, Lady of Major Maxwell, of H. M. 67th Regt.—To unaffected goodness of heart, she united the most amiable manners and every qualification that can render a woman valued in life, and most sincerely lamented in death.

On the 20th ult. at Hullial, after a long and painful illness, which was borne with the most perfect patience and resignation, the Lady of Captain H. M'Intosh of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment N. I. She was a woman whose natural kindness was only a modification of her general benevolence, and who will ever be lamented by those who had been long acquainted with her. She has left a small infant with her widower, to bewail her loss.

BOMBAY DEATHS.

On the 28th Dec. 1808, aged 65 years, Ragoba Wittajee, a well known Hindoo of the Prubhoo cast, inhabitant of Bombay.

On the 29th of December, 1808, Lieutenant Stephen Skirrow, of the Bombay European Regiment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several pieces, both in Prose and Verse, and request the patience of our Friends, as the temporary press of matter prevents their Insertion. Their favors are not, however, forgot.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.	Remarks.
Jan. 11	78	80	80	77½	....
12	76	79	79	77	....
13	76	79	79	77	....
14	77	80	79½	77	....
15	77	79	79	77	....
16	75	78	78	76	....
17	75	78	78	76	....

Arrivals.—Lieut. Colonel R. Fletcher, Lieut. Colonel Ash, Lieut. Colonel H. Hall, Lieut. Colonel J G Graham, Captains Guthree, 33d Regt. W. Fraser, 1st Bat. 10th Reg. Mackintosh, 22d Reg. J. Garner, 1st Bat. 15th Reg. Hurdis, Hay, and Wade, Majors Barstow, H. M. 69th Reg. Hawes, Welsh, H. Radcliffe, 15th Reg. Lieutenants E. Wallace 2d Regt. Cavalry Hemming, Delamain, 1st Bat. 19th Reg. C. Stewart, Newnan, 25th Dragoons, G. Bradley, Engineer. Ensigns Heath, 2d Bat. 19th Reg. Neal McNeil, Hodgkinson, 2d Reg. W. Stokoe, 1st Bat. 10th Reg. and Shordick, Dr. R. Drummond, Mr. Surgeon Steddy, 11th Reg N. I. Mr. Savage, P. M. Hon'ble L. G. K. Murray, and Mr. J. Bond Merchant.

Departures.—Captain Wade, Lieut. Scott, and Sugeon J. Wyse.

CALCUTTA,—DECEMBER 29, 1808.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT,—DECEMBER 26, 1808.

Mr. R. W. Cox, Mr. H. St. George Tucker, and Mr. William Egerton, Nominated Directors of the Bank of Bengal.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival in the river of the undermentioned valuable ships from China, whose arrival have been anxiously looked for.

Baring, Captain Fergusson,
Sulimony, —— Dodds.

These ships sailed from China on the 9th October, and last from Penang on the 11th curt.

The Windham is also arrived in the river from Pegue.

Passengers per Sulimony:—Lieut. Smee, H. C. Marine,—Mr. Bryant, and 3 Armenians.

On Thursday last, his Majesty's Sloop of War the Proeris, arrived at Diamond harbour from a cruize.

In an Extra Paper on Wednesday evening, we hastily announced the arrival in the river of the Baring and Sulimony, from China, and last from Prince of Wales Island.

We understand, that down to the date of the departure of the foregoing Ships from Penang, (viz. the 11th current) no advices from China had reached that Island, posterior to those communicated by the Baring and Sulimony.

The undermentioned vessels which left their Bengal Pilots on the 14th ultimo, arrived in safety, at Penang, on the 8th current, under convoy.

Bengal, Captain Davidson,
Sir Edward Pellew, —— Stevens,
Experiment, —— Cripps,
Ceres, —— White,

The Bengal and Pellew, had proceeded on to China.

The brig Margaret, Capt. H. Reid, which left the Pilot, on the 15th November, had not arrived at Penang.

The Baring and Sulimony have imported Treasure to an immense amount; the consignment to one House of Agency in Calcutta, we are informed, exceeds six Lacs of Rupees.

Captain Fergusson was charged with Dispatches from Rear-Admiral Drury, for the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

The following Passengers have arrived here on the Sulimony:—

Captain D. Ross, of the Madras Artillery,

Lieut. T. O. Travers, and Lieut. John Sippins, Bengal establishment.

Capt. Thos. Thomas, Capt. V. Burgh, Capt. F. Patrick and Mr. Sneider, Country service.

Messrs. P. Carripiet and Arratoon, Armenians.

The Windham, Captain Friend, from Pegue, the 14th ultimo, passed Kedgeree inwards, on Thursday.

Passengers per Windham—Mrs. Frend, Mr. Calder, and Mr. Ranson.

The H. C. ship Streatham, Captain Dale, is coming up from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta, for the purpose of going into Dock.

The H. C. ship Bengal, Capt. Sharp, quitted Diamond harbour on Tuesday last, and anchored at Saugur, on the following day.

The following Ships are now remaining at Saugur:—

H. C. ships Calcutta, Hugh Inglis, Bengal; extra ships Harriett and Northumberland; and country ship Canton.

The Marchioness Wellesly, Capt. Dickie, for Bombay,—Clyde, Capt. Stewart, and Eleanora, brig, Captain Lambert, for Penang, have left Calcutta, during the week.

We understand that Charles Lloyd, Esq. of the civil service, is the fortunate holder of the Ticket, 6756, drawn a prize on Thursday last of 20,000 Sicca Rupees:—it will be recollected, that the same fortunate Gentleman gained the capital prize of 100,000 Rupees, in the last Lottery.

A native is the proprietor of No. 4563, drawn a prize the same day, of 10,000 Rupees.

BOMBAY,—JANUARY 4, 1809.

On Sunday, 1st. January, arrived the ship, Fame, Captain John Pavin, from Malabar Coast. Passengers Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, & 4 Children, Mr. Keat Mr. Wilson, and Master Thomas Pell.

Yesterday evening, Sir James Mackintosh, and his Lady, arrived from Poonah, and landed under the salute due to his rank.

A dow sailed hence 21 days ago for Muscat, with sundries; and about half way fell in with a Grab Prow privateer, full of men, (the same that engaged the Benares) and was captured. Eight Frenchmen were put on board to conduct her to the Mauritius; but soon after they parted from the privateer, the Arabs remaining on board, bored a hole in the dow's bottom, and let in so much water that the Frenchmen, unable to manage both the sails and the pumps, and refused assistance by the Arabs, desired them to take the vessel where they pleased, and they accordingly brought her to Bombay.

The intelligence from China is by no means satisfactory. The cautious policy of that government seems calculated to produce as much inconvenience in the east, as the profligacy of Buonaparte in the West. The result of either is at present an abortive attempt to shut out England from that intercourse with the world, to which she is entitled, by her spirit, her principle, her wealth, her population, and her power.

It cannot be.—The character of England, not less than her local and political advantages will ever be a sufficient security for that general interchange of comforts and necessaries which constitutes the beauty and harmony of the moral world.

CEYLON,—DECEMBER 28, 1808.

COLUMBO] Arrived, December 24, Cutter Tryal, Captain C. Pieterson, from Tutocoreen, December 27, H. M. Ship La Piedmontaise, Captain Foot, from Galle, also Ship Lovely Hannah, Capt. G. Henderson, from Bombay, the 28th, Brig English, Capt. Loam from Calcutta,—Passengers A. Gordon, and Thomas Porter.

TRINCOMALE] Arrived, December 11, the H. C. Ships Europe, Capt. Gelston, Lord Castlereagh, Captain Kymer, Lord Keith, Captain Campbell, last from the Cape of Good Hope, with His Majesty's 89th Regt. on board, from whence they sailed on the 29th September.

PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. Ship *Europe*,—For Ceylon—Major Hilliard, Captains Hall, Trench & Macdowall; Lieutenants Rowe, Pick, Coates, French, Selvay & Jones; Ensign Cannon; Pay Master Whyte; Adjutant Selvay, Surgeon Reid, & 480 Non Commissioned Officers and Men of H. M. 89th Regiment, Mrs. Whyte and Selvay.—For Bengal,—Captain Young, 17th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Burrowes, 8th Light Dragoons, Mrs. Burrowes, Bumgard, and three Miss Bumgardts.—For Madras—The Reverend Mr. Kerr & Lieutenant Newman, 25th Light Dragoons.

Per H. C. Ship *Lord Castlereagh*—For Ceylon—Major Macbean, Captains Leith and Oakes, Lieutenants Dunscombe, Wilson, Daniell and Savage; Ensigns Brush, Dalgetty, Wall and Thompson; Assistant Surgeon Marshall, and 400 Non Commissioned Officers and Men of H. M. 89th Regiment, Mrs. Savage & Wilson—For Bengal—Messrs. Saudford & Hope, Civil Service, Captain Locker 8th Light Dragoons. —For Madras—Captain Hay, Assistant Surgeon Cringan, 69th Regt. Messrs. Luvin and Hudson, Free Mariners.

Per H. C. Ship *Lord Keith*.—For Ceylon—Captains Butter, Macgrath & Nunn; Lieutenants Rose, Ramsay, McCrohan, Croker and Le Mesuries; Ensigns Eales and Belgrave, Assistant Surgeon McKeebnir, and 250 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of H. M. 89th Reg. Mrs. Macgrath, Mr. Crohan.—For Bengal—Lieut. Macan, 24th Lt. Dragoons, and three Miss Macans.

Our accounts by the Atlantic, of the situation of the Political Parties of the United States of America are favorable to the cause of freedom.—The State Legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, have become completely federal, and the French party in them almost altogether destroyed. In the year 1807, in the Legislature of Massachusetts the Democrats had a majority of 122 in the lower, and 16 in the upper house, whereas now the federalists have a majority of 18, in the one, & 6 in the other.

The persons proposed to the nation as President and Vice President at the ensuing Election in March by the Federalists, are Mr. King and Mr. Munro, both late Ministers at the Court of London. And the Democrats are divided between Mr. Clinton in the Northern, and Mr. Madison in the Southern States.—In consequence of this division, and of the universal inclination of the People to be governed as in the times of Washington and Adams, and feeling the mischevous consequences of the Policy pursued by the present Administration; great and well founded hopes are entertained that the French party will soon be obliged to retire with ignominy into oblivion.

We publish the following resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, recently passed by them, in support of these Statements.

[Printed by order of the House of Representatives.]

Whereas the present critical and alarming state of our national affairs renders it peculiarly necessary and proper that our rulers should be correctly informed of the sentiments of the people who are the only legitimate source of power; and whereas certain resolutions, passed at the last Session of the Legisature before means had been offered to consult their constituents, may have led to a misapprehension of the state of the public opinion.—And whereas the people of this Common wealth are placed in new and extraordinary circumstances; interdicted by the National Government from the use of the ocean, and from the habits and occupations to which they & their fathers have been occustomed from the first settlement of the country; & at the same time the surplus produce of their fields and fisheries is perishing on hand for want of a market; and the ruinous consequences, which must ensue from a continuance of the present system of measures, cannot be exceeded by the losses and dangers to be apprehended from any information which has been officially communicated to the public.—*Therefore*.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Masssachusetts in General Court assembled, That the Citizens of Massachusetts have natural, necessary, and immediate interest in the preservation and prosperity of Commerce, Navigation, and the Fisheries; to the successful extension of which, under the late administrations of the National Government, they are with the blessing of Providence principally indebted for the rapid improvement in agriculture and the arts, and for the unexampled increase of their domestic resources—

That to secure protection and encouragement to these most important and unalienable interests, was a primary motive for the accession of this Commonwealth to the Constitution of the United States—

That we therefore view with anxiety and alarm the operation of an embargo of an unprecedented extent and unlimited duration, by which not only foreign commerce is annihilated, but the most grievous restraints and embarrassments imposed upon the intercourse between different states, and even between different parts of the same state—

That although a *temporary* embargo may be on some occasions expedient as a measure of precaution; and the right to impose it may be admitted as incident to the powers of the National Government to regulate commerce; yet the power to create a permanent embargo upon foreign and inland commerce, which a majority of Congress cannot repeal against the consent of the President, was not it is believed contemplated by the framers of the Constitution; and the adoption of this measure with a view to coerce foreign nations, is, in our estimation, a novel and dangerous experiment, which discourages industry by destroying its reward, disturbs the natural relations of the citizens, is equally repugnant to the national honour and interest, and while its effects in counteracting the oppressive policy of any other nation is at least doubtful, is pregnant with disastrous consequences to our own—

That if this unexampled prohibition of commerce could rightfully be enforced by Congress, yet the delegation of an authority to the executive to regulate the coasting trade, and the ordinary intercourse between the citizens of the same state, and to grant exemptions and dispensations at his discretion to individuals or districts would be not less dangerous and extraordinary, as it might become the foundation for oppressive monopolies and exclusive priviliges, and prepare the country for the habitual surrender of the legislative power into a single hand—

That while the true policy of the United States points to the cultivation of peace and amity with all nations, yet if these blessings be unattainable by means consistent with national honour, the people of this Commonwealth will be ever ready to sustain all privations, and to make every exertion requisite to support the dignity and enforce the reasonable pretensions of the nation; and it being certain that no degree of forbearance and moderation will exempt neutral nations at all times from insult and aggression, and that the claims of military ambition can be satiated only by universal dominion, it is the duty of government to prepare for events which it may be impossible to avert—

That the spirit and resources of the country are fully adequate to the protection of its maritime and territorial rights, and ought to be directed and employed in such preparations as the experience of ages demonstrates to be alone safe and effectual:—We cannot therefore but deprecate a system of measures, which instead of providing for the defence of our ports and frontier by usual and obvious means, has impaired our naval force, and left us exposed to every invader—

That, in the estimation of this Legistature, a naval force is highly important for the defence of this country and the protection of commerce; and that it is the duty of the Senators and Representatives of this Commonwealt in Congress, from time to time to use all due means for the gradual creation of an effective navy—

That the general Government having been instituted expressly to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and preserve to us and to posterity the blessings of liberty, must be supported at every expense and every hazard, while it secures these inestimable objects by an equal and paternal solicitude for the various parts and sections of the union:—But that Government must not be confounded with the administration, as the latter can only be entitled to the confidence of the people when by a fair and frequent display of their purposes and policy they rescue themselves from the imputation of partiality, and prejudice, and undue fear or affection in the conduct of our foreign and domestic concerns.

PALERMO.—MAY 31.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"You were informed in my last letter, of the loss of Scylla and Reggio. This however is of little consequence, as the mass in Calabria have since that period had continual skirmishes with the French in every quarter of both Calabrias. A few days ago, intelligence was received that the Calabriese mass had landed on the shore of Gijoa, after taking possession of the little Fort, and killing all the garrison. They afterwards marched to the woods of Rosarna, where the French and Neapolitan force attacked them. The action was bloody, and lasted for several hours, but terminated to the advantage of the mass, many hundreds of the French and Neapolitans were killed, and many of them taken prisoners, amongst whom, it is reported, is the Prince Strangoli Pignatelli. It is clearly ascertained, that the French have concentrated themselves in Reggio, Scylla and Monteleon, and are beaten by the mass in every encounter. At Cosenza, both those who have been hitherto French partisans, and the mass have revolted. This compelled the French to quit their head quarters, and burn the hospital with 200 wounded French. The French partisans in general are believed, in consequence of the cruelties and ill usage they have received from the French, to have repented, & to be disposed to make common cause with the Royalists. Should this be the case, the Kingdom of Naples, together with the Capital, must revert to its legitimate master. The mass in the Abruzzo are very near Venasco, which is not more than forty miles from Naples. Not a month elapses, but they intercept the French mails and dispatches from & to Naples, which they bring to Palermo. They lately intercepted a mail, and killed four French dragoons who escorted it, together with the courier. It is scarcely possible to express the fear which the French in both Calabrias, are actuated by at this moment; suffice it to say, that no one is to be out of his house after nine at night, under pain of death. No one is allowed to go to Church except on a Sunday. Only one mass is allowed to be celebrated at a time, and then only in the presence of a Sentinel, for fear the In-

Vol. 25, No. 1215. MADRAS COURIER. Jan. 18, 1809.

habitants should converse together. In the same manner they are prevented as far as possible, from conversing together at home. The Cathedral alone is allowed to be opened on Sunday, the other Churches are shut. It remains to be seen, whether the Calabrese will suffer such a Government to exist. From the news brought from Naples, it is known that great want and misery prevails. The population are in despair, and are ready to revolt, but they are not quite ripe for it, because our King does not wish them to carry it into practice at present. The poor people therefore suffer in the hope, that the King will at length send them succours, to enable them to carry such a project into effect. I doubt, however whether the Neapolitans will any longer bear their sufferings. Joseph Bonaparte has issued a Proclamation, stating that he had been obliged to accompany his wife to Milan, for the benefit of her health, the air of Naples not agreeing with her, and therefore recommended to his faithful subjects the defence of his States, (such is the language of an infamous usurper). At the same time, however, the gendarmes who were established by the French Government have been disarmed. Every body is required, under the penalty of death, to provide themselves with a card of safety, at an expence per month, of ten carlinos, (about 2s. 6d. sterling) for every house-keeper; 75 granos, (about 2s. 8d.) for every one of the family; and 26 granos for every servant. You have here the deplorable state of the unfortunate Kingdom of Naples, after 2½ years of French Government. God preserve this poor Kingdom from the effects of the despair of the people. The French themselves openly declare, that they are perfectly aware they cannot stay, the Inhabitants being a set of Brigands never to be tamed, even if the whole of the French force was to be collected there. Every day therefore of their stay, seems to them a day too long. I trust in Divine mercy for compassion on the people, and hope those who now govern us will soon be thoroughly convinced, that it would be much better to be tranquil in their own country, than govern under the influence of so much fear, where they are so much hated."

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

Vienna, June 27.

It is confidently asserted that the frequent journies of the Archduke Palatine of Hungary, to this Capital relate to the execution of the measures which our Government is about to adopt, to prevail on the States of Hungary to supply recruits, reserved troops, and to pursue the same measures which have been ordered in Austria. According to the Hungarian Constitution, such measures can only be consented to by a General Diet. It is, however, supposed, that if a Diet were assembled, it would not adopt them, or if it did, that it would be only conditionally; that is, that the Emperor should consent on his part, to various demands made to him at the last Diet, and which were refused by our Court. To attain the object which our Government wishes, the consent of the principal Magnats is sought, and the Archduke Palatine is charged with the negociation, but it is not known what decree of success he has had. It is, however, certain, that these Magnats are to assemble here, in a Committee, to decide in the name of the Hungarians, on the proposals made by our Court; but there is reason to believe, that this manner of treating the affairs of Hungary, will find in that Kingnom but few persons to approve of it, and that it will occasion fresh complaints. Doubts also are entertained, that the Magnats attached to the Court, will take upon themselves to stipulate for their fellow-citizens, without being thereto specially authorized.

Count Beaujolais, who lately left this country, accompanied by his brother the Duke of Orleans, for the recovery of his health, died soon after his arrival at Malta.

LETTER FROM OPORTO,—July 6.

The news we have here is of a very pleasing nature. From Spain we learn, by letters yesterday received, that the army in Madrid has been defeated, and that the remains of Murat's force did not exceed 20,000 men. The Spaniards give no quarter to the French; the time appears to be at hand, when the latter will be routed, and the race of Napoleon, called, forsooth, the Omnipotent, exterminated from the earth. The Governor, Lutz d'Oliveira has been apprehended; Colonel Joze Cardozo, the Chief Magistrate (Corregidor) of Pena Fiel; the Justice of Amorante; the Chief Magistrate of Lamego, Father Antonio Raimundo, Professor of the French Academy, and many others whom I do not know, have also shared the same fate. All Portuguese, known to be partizans of the French, are taken up. Pedro Ribeirs Franca was apprehended by Dr. St. Payo, near Vizen; Satubert and Pedro du Conbu have sled. The French Consul, and his Sons Douadien and Richard, and others, whose names I do not recollect, are arrested. General Loison who was on his march to this city from Braganz, pushed on as far as Amarante; but the people of Braga, Gulmatucas, Duoro, and Villa Real, joined, attacked, and defeated him. He retreated in great confusion in the direction of Almeida, with the loss of his baggage, artillery, military chest, and 6000 men. In Coimbra, 30 French soldiers, were taken prisoners, and 80 in Figueita. The communication with Lisbon is cut off; no mails will be allowed to proceed to those parts, until we shall have succeeded in reducing the French force, which as yet occupies the capital. The whole country is in arms, as far as Santarem. General Sepulora commands in those parts; his corps has been joined by the troops of Villa Real and Duoro; and we, Oporto men, are also destined for that quarter. Many men will be raised in this city. All the sons of merchants, and other young men, offer to enlist, equip themselves at their own expence, and serve without pay. All the soldiers, who, since the year 1801, have obtained leave to retire from service, on any ground whatsoever, rejoin their regiments. The Court and Government of Portugal are at present in this plaee, and the period of the extermination of the French seems to draw nigh.

A Company of Volunteers has been raised here, which is commanded by Paulucho. Manoel Joaquim de Souza, Jeronimo Chrisastimo, the four Valentea, Doctor Sampario, and a great many other Gentlemen whom I do not know, have also tendered their services during the whole campaign. To the best of my estimation a force of thirty thousand men will soon be collected, besides the Militia, and march to Coimbra. It is also in contemplation to arm the Algarvians and Alentejans, and to march them to Lisbon. You will easily conceive the position in which Junot is placed; he will at length have done issuing decrees; for if I mistake not, the last of his days is approaching apace.

Pray let me know whether the Northern Powers shew any inclination to join us, in order to bring on the catastrophe of this tragedy in the course of this year.

The sequestration of English property, imposed by the French, has already been raised, and a Proclamation to that effect was this day posted up in our public places; a convoy is also ready to set sail for England in a short time.

It is certain that the Spaniards have lately intercepted a courier who was going from France to Gen. Junot, with dispatches; by which it appears, that a strong ferment prevails in France, and that parties are forming in that country, which show very serious indications of a general disposition to rise against the Usurper of Europe. The contribution of plate which Bonaparte imposed upon this country, at least the first payments, are already in Lisbon; but as the said Capital is on the point of being attacked, the French will not be able to decline giving the plate up again, unless they should choose rather to lose their heads. It is reported that several guillotines were on their way to this city, and were intended to be erected in the street Bon Vistand in Almada-street: a number of boys raised loud acclamations of joy, when they heard that a French General was taken by the Spaniards, and that the people did not impose silence. Lists of the inhabitants were already made out, and every fifth of them was to suffer death. All the communes of this country are in arms, even the persons belonging to the Holy Inquisition; in short, every one is armed. I saw within the last ten days Father Joas Dias carry the colours of a body of armed men, who came from Rio Tinto.

BRITISH ARMY IN SICILY.

Messina, May 12.

For this some time past all commerce has been interrupted between this place and Trieste but we have the strongest reason to think that it will be speedily renewed. Several Austrian vessels entered this port about the end of April, and after delivering their cargoes, set sail on return for Trieste, under convoy of an Austrian brig of war. We learn with suprise, that all these merchantmen had been captured by the French, and carried into Ancona. Thus the tyrannical French Emperor has broken his league with Austria, and shewn himself worse than a corsair or pirate, who, it is well known, uniformly respect their treaties.

May 20.—On the 13th instant, arrived here his Excellency Sir John Stuart, Commander in Chief of the British army in the Mediterranean. The populace assembled in immense crowds upon the mole, to hail the return of the Hero of Maida, the conqueror of the French, the Defender of the Country against the common enemy; and His Excellency was greeted with every demonstration of joy.—Upon his landing he was saluted by the fort at Porta Real, with 19 pieces of cannon.

Yesterday were issued the following

GENERAL ORDERS.

"British Head Quarters, Messina, May 19.

"Lieutenant General Sir John Stuart, in taking the Chief Command of the British Forces in this country, feels it a source of grateful reflection to him, that he has only to enjoin a continuance of the same established order and discipline in which he receives it from Major General Sherbrooke, and which have so honorably characterised the British troops since their first arrival in Sicily.

"The harmony and good understanding subsisting between the British army and the people, and the habitoal consideration which the Commander of the Forces perceives to have been shewn to the laws and customs of the country, are also circumstances that will be entitled to his most favourable report: they have been a dutiful adherence to the principles of conduct which his Majesty has commanded to be observed by his troops towards the person, the subjects, and the Government of his August Ally; and Sir John Stuart relies, most confidently, on a continuance of this conduct, not only in obedience to the high authority by which it is dictated, but as a token also from the army of their own sentiments towards a Prince, who, amidst the heaviest sacrifices, both of fortune and dominon, has invariably blended his Royal interests with those of Britain, and magnanimously persisted to declare her enemies his own.

"Sir John Stuart has received from the Official Authorities of this Government the most unreserved communications on all the necessary subjects of combined arrangements, and the fullest assurances of activity and concert from all the military resources of the kingdom; and in whatever shape the particular exertions of the British army may be hereafter co-operatively directed, he trusts our enemy, as well as our allies, will find the readiest proofs, that no moderate disparity of numbers, no aspect or impression, at least of common difficulties, shall dispose us to decline or dread the issue of another conflict."

Messina, May 24.

Sir J. Stuart has not only assumed the general command of all the British forces in the Mediterranean, but the army also of his Sicilian Majesty, it is understood, has been offered to be united with our own under his orders, with the rank of Captain General.

Private advices from France mention, that King Charles IV. of Spain, the Queen of Spain, Queen Maria Louisa, and the Prince of Peace, where all residing at Fontainbleau, where they were to remain till the Palace of Compeigne, which was under repair, was ready to receive them.

The Prince of Asturias and his two brothers were at Valency, the country residence of Talleyrand himself who had them in charge, and so anxious was he to secure his Royal Prisoners, that he was said to attend on them personally himself.

Notwithstanding this precaution, Don Carlos (brother to the Prince of Asturias) contrived in the latter end of this month, to make his escape from his chamber, with a view of flying into Spain. He had not proceeded far, however, before he was seized and brought back to the Chateau, where, with his Royal Brothers, he now remains closely guarded. It was supposed in Paris, that the person to whom the young Prince confided his intention of escape, and by whom it was planned, had betrayed him. By others, it was imagined that the Prince was treacherously induced by him to make this attempt to escape, in order to afford a pretext for the more rigorous confinement of himself and his two brothers.

It is stated, that the Prince of Asturias did not proceed to Bayonne voluntarily, but was carried there by force, and in the following manner: On the arrival of the Prince at the confines of Spain, and at some short distance from Bayonne, but within the Spanish territories, he sent a courier to Bonaparte to acquaint him of his arrival, and that he should be happy to receive him where he was at that time. Bonaparte, aware that the Prince had made up his mind not to quit the Spanish ground, adopted the following stratagem: He returned for answer to the Prince's message, that he would join him immediately, and ordered a squadron of 1200 horse to proceed to the place where the Prince was, with *avant couriers*, announcing, that it was the Emperor, with his guards, on a visit to the Prince of Asturias. This was easily credited, and lulled the suspicions of the Prince and his attendants, who where in a short time, surrounded, by the horse, himself forced into a carriage, and escorted to Bayonne, where, for the first time, he saw Bonaparte.

Intelligence had been received at Oporto that the Swiss Regiments of Reding and Preux had joined the Spanish Patriots— the latter was ordered against the insurgents at Toledo, but when directed to fire, went over to them in a body. Thirty of them were afterwards taken by the French, and shot.

FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS.

The measures now in execution in the Austrian dominions are of a two-fold nature—the one for organizing a national *levy en masse*, by calling out the entire male population of the Country capable of bearing arms; and the other for establishing, by ballot, an army of reserve of fifty-two battalions, of 59,800 men, to be exercised at given periods, and to recruit the regiments of the line. These arrangements were executed with such promptitude, that the contribution of Vienna to the army of reserve, amounting to 7500 men, was raised in a week.

The Government has declared these measures to be purely intended for the defence of the Empire; but a variety of circumstances connected with them, so strongly indicated an approaching rupture with France, at the date of the last accounts, that the Austrian treasury bills had experienced a depreciation and numerous speculations had been engaged in, in anticipation of a war.

The French Ambassador, Andreossy, had remonstrated on the subject of this armament, and delivered a letter, written by Napoleon from Bayonne, in which the latter declared his surprise and regret that Austria should engage in so extensive a system of preparation, at a period too, when the situation of the Continent neither called for nor justified such armament. The Austrian Emperor answered, that a period of general tranquillity was alone the time for arrangements, the sole object of which was the preservation of peace, and, without essentially weakening his military establishment, to introduce into it a necessary system of economy, by the substitution of a less expensive description of force than the present. The following Proclamation was at the same time issued on the subject.

" We Francis I. by the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Gallacia, and Lodemeria &c. &c. Archduke of Austria, &c. &c.

" We have discovered to our beloved subjects, in our Letters of Intent, of the 12the ult. our design attending the organization of the reserve, namely, the defence of the Monarchy, which is to be founded on such means as to afford the possibility of faciliating the finances of State by the reduction of the regular army.

" In this design we have found it good to organize a national *levy en masse*, tending to defend the country.

" We do, for this end, choose a period when we are in friendly relation with all the Powers of the Continent—for only then, if such measures are rightly adopted, and cemented by time, can success be expected from them, in case they should become needful.

" To execute these measures, we have appointed Plenipotentiaries, whose knowledge, zeal, and attachment to our Person and State, have been repeatedly tried, viz. —For Austria, Carniola, Corinthia, Stiria, Triest, and Saltsburgh, our Aulic Commissioner, Count Von Sauyau.

" For Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, our Serene Cousinhis Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, with our Uupper Burgrave You Wallis and Governor Count Lazapsky.

" For Lower Austria, and Austria on the Ens, our Serene Cousin, his Royal Highness the Archduke Maximilian with the President Count Von Bissingen and Baron Von Hackelberg.

"For Gallacia, our General of Cavalry, Count Von Bellegarde, and the Vice President of Government, Count Vona Wurmser. They have received definitive instructions as to the manner and time of execution, and will take the other requisite measures accordingly.

"We expect our beloved subjects, who have always shewn in a most laudable manner their unshaken devotion and fidelity towards us, will acknowledge in that regulation the full measure of our paternal design, and assist to carry them into effect with all their might, as a measure inseparable from their welfare. The security and prudence displayed in this business shall obtain our special approbation, and recommend them who shall laudably distinguish themselves in this particular.

"Given in our capital and place of residence, Vienna, June 9, in the year 1808, and of our reign, the eighth year.

"Francis,

"Aloys, Count Von Ugarte, First Chancellor,

"Joseph, Baron Vonder Mark.

"Joseph Charles, Count of Diedrichtein.

"Joseph Baron Von Kielmansegge."

The recent events in Spain have been published in the Vienna Court Gazette, without comment, and chiefly extracted from the French Journals. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the deposition of the Spanish Monerch, Baron Binder von Kniegetetein was sent from Vienna with important dispatches.

Austria and Russia have in conjunction sent Ministers to Paris, to remonstrate against the seizure of the Ecclesiastical States. Barnn Vincent is employed by the former, and Prince Wolonsky by the Emperor Alexander.

General Andreossy presented a strong note to Count Stadion, complaining of the order of the Emperor Francis for offering up prayers in the different Churches for the safety of the Pope, as a measure of reproach on the conduct of France, and afterwards demanded an audiences on the subject; when Count Stadion, far from attempting to disguise the sentiments of his Court on the occasion, avowed the alarm and offence with which his Imperial Majesty regarded the seizure of the Ecclesiastical States of Etruria, &c. and announced his intention of appealing to the justice of the Emperor Napoleon, for the revocation of his orders in regard to them.

" ROME, APRIL 30.

" Lucien Bonaparte lives here in an absolute retirement, and without holding intercourse with any person He has disdained all the splendid offers made to him by his brother Napoleon, constantly refusing to acknowledge him as Emperor and King, alledging that he had power enough as First Consul of the French Republic, to which he had vowed his fidelity. By Napoleon's order his name has been cancelled from the list of the Imperial Family."

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM

To-morrow THURSDAY the 19th January.

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

SEVERAL Brass Mortice Door Locks, Hinges, Screws, and Bolts.

A few dozens of Bayleys Patent Blacking.

Five Globe Lamps, and 3 pair Wall Shades.

Perfumery Consisting of Eaudeluce, Hungary Water, Lavender Water, Arquebasade, Essence of Bergamot and Lemon.

AND

Various other Articles.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 19th January,

AT 12 O'CLOCK

TEN Casks of Europe Salt Beef.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 19th January,

AT 1 O'CLOCK,

A FIELD Officer's Marquee,—Two Baggage Tents,—One Small Do.

AND

Four Bullock Carts.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By James Dobbin,

REAL Conica Brandy at Two Pagodas per Gallon.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COMMITTEE for managing THE BOMBAY MILITARY FUND, finding, from the Number of Tickets in the MILITARY FUND LOTTERY which are still unsold, that there is but little probability of there being enabled to draw the Lottery upon the Plan originally published, have come to the resolution of relinquishing it, and of Substituting in its stead the following modified Scheme, which the Committee confidently hope will be favorably received by the Public.

Bombay Military Fund LOTTERY, for 1808-9.

FOR RUPEES ONE LAC AND EIGHTY SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED.

(187,500.)

UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE OF THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, DIVIDED INTO

2,500 TICKETS,

AT SEVENTY FIVE RUPEES EACH.

TO BE DRAWN ON THE 15th FEBRUARY, 1809.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		Rs. 25,000
2 do.	10,000	20,000
4 do.	5,000	20,000
6 do.	3,000	18,000
30 do.	500	15,000
50 do.	200	10,000
600 do.	100	60,000
693 Prizes.		Rupees 1,68,000
1,807 Blanks.		
Applicable to the Benefit of the Fund, and to defray the charges of the Lottery		19,500
2,500 Tickets,		Rs. 187,500

, *Note three Blanks to a Prize.*

1st The Prizes will be paid at the Office of Messrs Bruce, Fawcet and Co. *free from deduction* in one month after the drawing of the Lottery shall have terminated.

2d. Holders of tickets in the former Lottery will of course have the option of exchanging them for new Tickets or of receiving back the amount.

3d. Tickets signed by two Members and the Secretary of the Committee, will be ready for Sale or Exchange at the Office of Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett and Co. in the 10th of the present month.

BOMBAY, *December* 1, 1808.

Tickets in the above LOTTERY, may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. COLT, HART, and WESTON, at Star Pagodas 21, per Ticket.

January 10, 1809.

CARD.

DR. DRUMMOND'S *Gazophylakion*, appearing to be ready for delivery at Bombay, the Subscribers of this Settlement are respectfully informed, that the required number of Copies will be commissioned round on the 1st of the ensuing month.

A Subscription list is now in Circulation and a paper lays open at the office of Messrs. COLT, HART and WESTON.

MADRAS, JANUARY 18, 1809.

OLD MADEIRA.

MESSRS. DALRYMPLE and GREIG, have for Sale at their Godowns the following Old Madeira Wines.

Per Pipe,	200
Do.	250
Do.	300
Do.	350

Beach Buildings, Jan. 7, 1809.

FOR SALE. AT Mr. Birtles's Stables *MOUNT ROAD.*

A HANDSOME GREY ARAB SADDLE HORSE, perfectly sound to the best of the owners knowledge, Price 150 Pagodas.

A very neat PANNELLED BANDY, Price 80 Pagodas.

A PONEY that will go in a BANDY, or a SADDLE, price 20 Pagodas.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

THE Directors of the MADRAS MILITARY FUND, have much pleasure in submitting to the Community at large, and to the Army in particular, an Account of the Progress which has been made towards the Establishment of an Institution, equally laudable in the design, as it is likely to prove useful in the practice.

From a Variety of Causes, the number of Subscribers to the Fund, is not so great, as might reasonably have been expected; it will however be seen by the subjoined Statement, that it has encreased very considerably, since the commencement.

An Account Current is subjoined, shewing the state of the Funds at present, from the consideration of which the Directors have been induced to grant assistance to two Officers, proceeding to Europe on Sick Certificate, by paying a gratuity as follows, Viz.

To 1 Capt. Lieut. 1st 8th.	Pags. 500.
To 1 Capt. 1st 3d.	Pagodas 500.

The Directors are of opinion, that it will be practicable to grant Annuities, &c. to the Widows of Subscribers, after the 1st of April next, however, as there are already several who have Claims on the Fund, and as it is highly desirable, that no interruption should be experienced after payment of Annuities has once commenced, they express an earnest hope, that the certainty which now exists of the ultimate success of the Plan, will induce many to subscribe, who may have been hitherto prevented, from doubting the Practicability or the efficiency of the System; and others who are not connected with the interests of the institution, seeing that it promises to render unnecessary all future calls on their liberality, may be disposed to aid by Voluntary Donations, an Institution which has been formed with a View to relieve the distresses of the Widow, and the Fatherless, and of those, whose health has been impaired by the honorable duties of an arduous Profession in the Service of their Country.

All Persons making voluntary Donations shall be considered Patrons and Friends of the Institution, and lists of their names, together with the amount of their Donations will be occasionally published in the Government Gazette.

Donations to the Military Fund will be received by the Secretary and Accountant to the Institution; or at the Government Bank.

The Directors think it proper to Notice for the information of Subscribers in general, that it has been hitherto impracticable to frame definitive Regulations for the management of the Fund, as the Sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors has not yet been received, and as it is not deemed expedient to reprint the Original Draft, many parts of which are now unnecessary, a temporary inconvenience must be experienced from the want of Copies to circulate for General Information.

Statement of the Number of Subscribers to the Military Fund, in each Month.

1808	April	543
	May	564
	June	587
	July	601
	August	606
	September	646
	October	638
	November	639
	December	637
1809	January	637

Dr. Cash Account of the Military Fund. *Cr.*

Dr.	P.	F.	C.
To Cash received from the Paymaster at the Presidency on account of Subscription and Donation, on Abstracts from the 12th May 1808 to the 5th January 1809 inclusive.	41,869	10	8¾
To do. from Individuals on account of their Subscription and Donation.	5,931	30	33
To do. Interest on Bonds.	566	41	39
STAR PAGODAS.	48,367	37	¾

Cr.	P.	F.	C.
By Cash paid to the Paymaster at the Presidency on account of Subscription and Donation from 23d March to 31st December 1808 inclusive	3,077	0	40
Do. For purchase of Bonds (8 and 10 per Cent) from the 12th May to the 5th January 1809 inclusive.	43,625	43	26
Registering Do.	36	16	13
Do. Expences of the Secretary's Establishment from 1st March to 1st December 1808 inclusive.	1,000	0	0
Paid back to Individuals on account of their Subscription.	6	14	0
By Cash remaining in hand	622	8	1¾
STAR PAGODAS.	48,367	37	¾

MILITARY FUND OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE, 10TH JANUARY 1809.

E E. Per,
J. MARSHALL, SECRETARY & ACCT. MILITARY FUND.

ADMINISTRATION.

TAKE Notice, that Application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, for Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels which were of CHARLES DONALDSON, deceased, late a Captain in the 1st Battalion of Coast Artillery on the Madras Establishment, to be granted to JOHN WRIGHT as a simple Contract Creditor of the said Deceased.

MADRAS, 16*th January* 1809.

WILLIAM LIGHT,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISENMT.

TO be Sold for ready money (or rented if not previously disposed of,) the House and Ground of Lieutenant Colonel Orr, situated on the Madras River near the Spur Tank.

LOST OR STOLEN.

A PLAIN Silver Hunting Watch, Crest on the Outside.
Lion Rampart holding a Flewer de Lis.
On the Works—P. Wade.
Royal Engineers—and no Maker's name.
A Reward will be given if required, by Application to Mr. EGLAN, Exchange.

FOR SALE.

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE.

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engraved.

Madras Lottery.

TWELFTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1809.

Nos. 683 9215 10848 10283 11157 11719
Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

183 200 385 580 917 1203 1824 1674
1309 1506 1838 1964 1711 1468 1275 1635
1676 1021 1227 1648 1774 1087 1081 2977
2914 2230 2527 2438 2447 2317 2268 2969
2154 2191 2163 2244 3801 3078 3269 3059
3073 3736 4116 4569 4808 4525 4960 4970
4061 4247 4004 5034 5356 5213 5998 5964
5358 5472 6397 6611 6511 6563 6321 6459
6494 6080 6386 6064 6309 6756 7230 7599
7153 7176 7135 7192 7755 7832 7171 71[illegible]3
7195 8690 8655 8676 8925 8558 8728 8341
8840 8305 8091 8[illegible]19 8240 8526 9225 9631
9609 9128 9212 9389 9517 9857 9134 10041
10464 10424 10112 10466 10566 11271 11527
11738 11252 11134 11040 11521 11695 11984.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY, January 16, 1809.

No. 10019 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 5258 8072 8831 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 5810 6872 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 1497 2517 2793 4215 5038 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

341 671 681 856 1443 1680 1090 1494
1079 1785 1891 1917 1175 1715 1129 2815
2687 2999 2147 2479 2781 2294 2241 2300
2421 3642 3243 3568 3985 3787 3955 3136
3901 3387 3419 3822 3646 4550 4898 4711
4874 4090 4333 4743 4210 4473 4163 4373
4103 4228 4284 4150 5158 5760 5871 5707
5254 6796 6728 6114 6673 6161 6136 6746
6561 6164 7667 7779 7324 7657 7960 7265
7147 7558 7645 7513 8929 8337 8611 8435
8821 8328 8160 9825 9791 9607 9162 9638
9853 9671 9380 9420 9959 9582 9219 10005
10162 10221 10438 10383 10901 10737 10611
10788 10949 10172 10104 10467 11013 11820
11784 11192 11751 11006 11662 11283 11044
11390 11706 11195.

HEEFKE AND SON,
AGENTS.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1808.

No. 6454, Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 2790 3725 6174 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

49 83 1092 2918 6069 5588 2632 3971 1833
7295 1453 5291 643 5462 2865 4351 7396
1328 1858 6247 5360 2712 5131 2334 7271
282 6769 3243 5121 3421 1490 6127 4492
4026 2973 3316 2388 5104 3045 3040 2242
1667 2937 6219 5873 3741 3460 3390 5947
2216 4646 822 2934 4269 5862 4172 4378
7240 4218 4540 5651 6739 3930 2561 869
5454 314 2519 6336 2475 5059 4104 6507.
6140 5515 4847 6118 95.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1808.

No. 6756, a Prize of 20,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 4563, a Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 688 5200 and 6077 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 2846, 4963 and 6510, Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

145 214 218 294 363 372 585 613 621 680
707 733 825 859 876 890 999 1094 1142
1165 1184 1243 1293 1369 1463 1516 1562
1652 1678 1715 1731 1742 1755 1799 1805
1853 1855 1857 1954 2034 2160 2202 2271
2409 2414 2433 2500 2550 2559 2586 2607
2669 2686 2740 2773 2823 2838 2884 2889
2949 3039 3071 3128 3135 3186 3235 3408
3489 3706 3864 3868 3924 3948 3986 4069
4150 4151 4168 4180 4241 4385 4389 4405
4484 4572 4636 4681 4711 4752 4774 4802
4809 4814 4853 4903 4938 4941 4951 5321
5346 5425 5458 5479 5558 5620 5625 5671
5767 5794 5797 5848 5855 5925 5971 5975
5987 6131 6143 6268 6307 6321 6334 6335
6342 6345 6369 6402 6432 6505 6597 6628
6648 6715 6821 6837 6859 6887 6891 6919
6970 6990 7031 7046 7067 7100 7107 7308
7325 7333 7343 7492.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

, It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders, and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1809.

STATE PAPER.

Answer of his Eminence cardinal Gabriell the first Secretary of state, to the note of his Excellency M. Champagny, Addressed to M. Le Febre, charge D' Affaires from the Emperor of France dated April 19 1808.

"After your Excellency had made known to the Holy Father, that it was the decided wish of his Majesty the Emperor and King, that he should enter into an offensive and defensive league with the other Powers of Italy, as had been declared by M. Champagny to the Cardinal Caprara, by note of the 3d current, the dispatch of the Cardinal has been received, which brought the original note of the above Minister.

"The Holy Father, after having attentively read and considered the said document, has ordered Cardinal Gabrielli, First Secretary of State, to make known to your Excellency has Holiness's sentiments on its contents; beginning with that which forms the cardinal point amongall the others. His Highness has seen with pain, that even the final proposition therein contained, of the offensive league, should be accompanied with the threat of depriving him of his temporal dominions, in case of his non-compliance. If worldly considerations had at all influenced the conduct of the Holy Father, he would from the first have yielded to the wish of his Majesty, and not have exposed himself to suffer so many calamities; but the Holy Father is regulated alone by the consideration due to his duty, and his conscience both have prevented him from agreeing to the federation. and they equally hinder him from consenting to the offensive and defensive league, which differs but in name; its nature, however, does not except any Prince, to whom the Pope, according to the circumstances of the times, might not become an enemy.

"His Holiness feels, morever, that this article, far from improving, detracts from his situation. In the articles presented to Cardinal de Bayan, the federation was proposed as alone against heretics and the English. But this is couched in general terms, pointing out no people as an enemy, yet excluding no government, no nation, from the contingency of becoming one. If, then, his Holiness declined from conscientious motives to be a party to that federation, so is he equally withheld from this league. The Holy Father would not merely bind himself to a defence, but to an aggression Then would be seen the Minister of the God of Peace placing himself in a state of perpetual warfare; then would be seen their common father in arms against his children, and the Head of the Church exposing himself, by his own act, to a deprivation of his spiritual connection with the Catholics of those Powers against which the league would make it imperative on him to act hostilely, How then can his Holiness shake off his power and natural character, and sacrifice, as must be the consequence, the interest of religion?

"His Holiness, unlike other Princes is invested with a two fold character, namely, of Sovereign Pontiff, and of temporal Sovereign, and has given repeated evidence that he cannot, by virtue of this second qualification, enter upon engagement which would lead to results militating against the first and most important office, and injuring the religion of which he is the Head, the Irropagator, and the Avenger. His Holiness, therefore, cannot enter into any offensive and defensive league, which would, by a permanent and progressive system, drag him into hostility against all those powers upon which his Majesty may think proper to make war, since the Italian States, now dependent upon his Majesty, can never avoid taking part in such wars. His Holiness would consequently be obliged to become a party in them by virtue of this league. Such an engagement must begin to be acted upon by the Pope from this moment, and against any Catholic Prince; thus waging war against him without a motive. Farther it must be waged against all those powers, whether Catholic or not, who may, upon whatever grounds, be the enemies of any Italian Prince.

"Thus is the Head of the Church, accustomed as he is to rule his estates in peace, driven in a moment to a state of warfare, offensive against hostile powers, and defensive of the others. This engagement is too repugnant to the sacred duties of his Holiness, and too injurious to the interests of religion, to be entered into by the Head of that religion. His Holiness feels that it would be a dereliction of truth to enter the league; he would announce, by such a resolution, his refusal of any accommodation, any peace with the Emperor, and would even declare hostilities against him. How could it ever be supposed. that his Holiness should be capable of declaring war against any power? He has long been enduring the most hostile treatment, and is therefore prepared to endure the threatened loss of his temporal dominions.

"Heaven is witness of the purity of his Holiness's intentions, and the world will judge if it was possible to have conceived so extraordinary a scheme. Ardently desiring to compromise, and to be in peace with his Majesty, he manifested, in his note of the 28th of January, last, his compliance, as far as it was possible to comply? his Majesty, however, does not practise all those condescensions which he might practise towards the Holy See: he persists inflexibly in demanding what his Holiness neither can nor will accede to, namely, in binding him to a war, and to a perpetual and aggressive war, under the pretence of securing the tranquillity of Italy. What can Italy have to say if his Holiness should not enter into the proposed league? Surrounded as the Papal Dominions are by those of his Majesty, no national fear could be entertained of the ports; yet his Holiness having offered to shut them during the present war against the enemies of France, and to guard the coast, he thus proposed to contribute as far as was in his power, without betraying his sacred duties, to the security and tranquillity of Italy. If, in spite of all this, his Majesty shall take possession, as he has threatened, of the Papal Dominions respected by all, even the most powerful monarchy, during a space of ten centuries and upwards, and shall overturn the Government, his Holiness will be unable to prevent this spoliation, and can only, in bitter affliction of heart, lament the evil which his Majesty will commit in the sight of God; trusting in whose protection, his Holiness will remain in perfect tranquillity, enjoying the consciousness of not having brought on this disaster by imprudence or by obstinacy, but to preserve the independence of that Sovereignity which he ought to transmit uninjured to his successors, as he received it; and to maintain in its integrity that conduct which may secure the universal concurrence of all Princes, so necessary to the welfare of religion. For this fidelity to his sacred duties, his Holiness will receive consolation from the words of his Divine Master, *Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake*;

"With respect to the articles relating to the dismissal of the Cardinals, his Holiness, in the complaints alledged, had no need of examining the principle of their allegiance. Presuming on that freedom which the rights of nations allow to every man, to live under that sky which is most congenial to him; presuming on that new allegiance acquired by the domicile of many years, his Holiness remarks, that primitive allegiance cannot avail against the sacred obligations undertaken by the Cardinals in the Church of God, the oaths they take on receiving the purple, and their eminent office of Councillors to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual concerns; and that, therefore, they cannot be torn from his bosom.

"With regard to the cessations of the functions of the Legate, and to his departure, his Holiness could hardly have expected that they would have been attributed to the motive assigned in M. Champagny's note. His Holiness will repeat them once more. After having tried every method to recal his Majesty to his previous sentiments towards the Papal See, and to concert the desired reparation of so many religious innovations; after having endured, for such a length of time, with unsubdued patience. and with unalterable meekness, so many outrages and insults; after having seen how fruitless were all the remonstrances urged against the hostile proceedings of the French; after having peaceably borne the humiliation of imprisonment; and seeing these insults, these contempts, these violations, increased with every hour, his Holiness found it necessary, though with the deepest regret, to determine on the recall of his Legate, in order to overthrow, at least in the face of the world, the false and scandalous opinion, that whatever might occur, even the most flagrant wrongs, would receive his tacit consent.

"In this very recall, the precise period of which could not have been anticipated by his Holiness, he professed, along with those constant affectionate regards which he entertained for his Majesty. that could he but consent to the demand of the evacuation of Rome, and be satisfied with those concessions which are compatible with the duties of his Holiness, the Legate might continue, in conformity with his instructions, to exercise his functions. But his Majesty proved inflexible, and instead of succeeding a single step, preferred the discontinuance of the Legation, and the departure of the the Pontifical Representative.

"It is not, therefore, his Holiness, who by this hypothetical recal of his Legate, has declared war against the Emperor; it is the Emperor who chuses to declare war against his Holiness; and not content with declaring it against his temporal Sovereignty, he threatens to raise in his spiritual, a wall of division between the Catholics of France and the Sovereign Pontiff, by the assurances according to M. Champagny's note, that the Cardinal Legate having given up his functions. the Gallican Church resumes its doctrine in all its integrity.

"His Holinefs has to good an opinion of the illustrious Clergy of France to doubt that the Gallican Church, however jealous of its prerogatives, is yet so attached to the chair of St. Peter, that it will maintain itself unshaken in its true principles, without asserting rights which it does not and cannot possess; nor becomes chismatic, by separating itself from the Catholic Unity.

"It is not then—the repetition is important—it is not his Holiness who seeks the rupture. A pacific Prince, notwithstanding he was obliged to witness the spoliation, in defiance of all right, of his states of Benevento and Ponte Corvo; notwithstanding his enormous expence of maintaining French troops; notwithstanding the usurpation of his capital, the usurpation of almost all his sovereign rights, notwithstanding the violent dismissal of so many spiritual persons, composing his Holy Senate; and notwithstanding all the other acts, by which his dignity has been degraded, all his Holiness did, was to command his people, when the French entered Rome, to shew it respect; all that his Holiness did was to receive it in the most hospitable manner, and implore of his Majesty, in the mean time relief from so many aggravated evils; and all that his Holiness now does in this extremity is, to mourn between the vestibule and the altar, invoking the pity of Heaven upon his people, and that by a return to better counsels, the most potent Emperor Napoleon will not suffer the inheritance of the Roman See, given by Providence to the head of the Catholic Church, in the full enjoyment, to be lost and rooted out.

"Thus has his Holiness made war! Thus has he conducted himself to the present hour towards his Majesty, however distressing has been the result. Still his Holiness will cherish the hope that his Majesty, rejecting the counsels of the enemies of the Holy See, who have had recourse to every art to change his disposition, will revert to their former friendly correspondence, and to be satisfied with the concessions made in the note of the 28th January. If, by the hidden purposes of the Most High, this should not take place, and his Majesty, regardless of his own glory, and deaf to the calls of justice, should put his threats into execution, and take possession of the States of the Church by right of conquest, overturning the Government in consequence, his Holiness will be unable to remedy such fatal occurrences; but he solemly declares, that the first will not be a conquest, as his Holiness is in peace with all the world, but will be an usurpation more violent than history can furnish; and the second will not be the result of conquest, but of that usurpation. He declares, at the same time, that it will not be the work of political genius and illumination, but an awful visitation of that God from whom all Sovereignty is derived, and especially that given to the Head of the Church.

"Bowing, in that event, with profound adoration to the decrees of Heaven, his Holiness will find consolation in reflecting, that the Creator and Redeemer willed these things, and that all concurs to accomplish his purposes when his appointed time arrives.

"This is the answer which the Undersigned is commanded by his Holiness to give to the note of M. Champagny, and to communicate to your Excellency.

"Cardinal GABRIELLI."

OCCUPATION OF ROME BY THE FRENCH,

The following Official Papers have been published at Palermo, by order of his Sicilian Majesty, and give, in addition to the Proclamation of the Romish Church (which appeared in our Paper a few days ago) so striking a view of the atrocious treachery and violence which have been exercised at Rome, against both the person of his Holiness, whom all true Catholics deem it sacred, and the rights spiritual and temporal which he possesses, that we cannot help giving them insertion.

"We must, however," says the Italian Commentator on these documents, "remark at the commencement, that this last act of the French Ruler, (viz. the seizure of Rome), which violates at once the most sacred principles of our holy religion and the law of nations, evidently proves that, intending to destroy all ancient Governments, the family of Bonaparte wishes, above all, with a view to establish their atheism, to destroy the Roman Catholic religion; being fully aware that it cannot build up its own tyranny, except upon the foundation of impiety; and, in fact, the Emperor of the French had no other intention, in thus endeavouring to destroy the Catholic worship, than to eradicate from the minds of the people whom he enslaves every notion of respect, and every sentiment of obedience to the head the Church of Christ, whom he has with that view strove to dishonour, by forcing him to enter into a league with himself, or, in other words, to be his accomplice in these robberies which he commits against every kind of property, public and private. But the spirit of God, as will be seen by the following pieces, has given to the Holy Father strength to resist these suggestions of the enemy of men, and has enabled him to display an energy more than human, and worthy the best ages of the Church."

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

"Palace of the Quirinal, March 2.

"The French Commander has proceeded to such an an excess of violence, and outrage within these few last days, that the patience and resignation of his Holiness, without being the least altered, have yet been found to exhibit some signs of just indignation. The above Commander, on a sudden seized the General Post Office, with a picquet of Soldiers, and displaced the Superintendant, to examine all correspondence, in defiance of the public law. He incorporated by violence the troops of the Pope into the French army; he banished from Rome, Colonel Bracci, for being faithful to his Prince; and lastly he put guards upon all the printing offices, that he might deprive the Head of the Church of the liberty of using the press.

"Each of these attempts would be sufficient to shew what was meant by the Note of February 23, which announced that the French army would direct its march to Rome, under the pretext of freeing that city from those whom it chuses to call Neapolitan Brigands. Each of these attempts shews what excesses of outrage and irreverence have marked the insults offered to the dignity of the visible Head of the Church, but the French army has not confined itself within these bounds. In order to crown its atrocities, the French soldiers have dared to lay hands on our Cardinals. have dragged them from the arms of the Holy Father, and conducted them to Rome as state criminals.

"Violence and abuse of power could not certainly be carried further. His Holiness, who has lately seen himself deprived of the attributes of Sovereignty, who has seen his power and his dignity insulted under a thousand forms, by an army which he was still willing to consider as friendly, could not however have believed that it would have proceeded to this extremity, which has, above every thing else, struck the deepest to his heart.

"The Holy Father, who, like a lamb, has suffered in silence and with resignation, this excess of insult was roused only by this latter instance. He commanded the undersigned to write once more, and to transmit to your illustrious Highness, in the strongest and most energetic language, his complaints, to lay before you all the horror of these hostile proceedings, and to represent to you how much he felt himself degraded in the face of Europe, by the violent and unheard of measures, which the French army has completed in attacking the dignity of the Cardinals, which is an emanation from his own. The Holy Father, placing all his confidence in God alone, will wait, in conformity with the principles of his sacred duty, to see how far the French army is inclined to abuse his meekness and his patience, and if at length it will put an end to the unmerited insults and outrages which it has committed against the Sovereign of Rome, & the head of the Catholic Church.

"Such is the positive order which the Pro-Secretary of State has received from his Holiness, and which he feels it his sacred duty to fulfil without the least deviation.—He renews to your illustrious Highness, the assurance of his sincere consideration.

(Signed) "G. CARD DORIA PAMFILI."

"To Signor Lefebre, French Charge d' Affaires."

No. II. dated march 13, 18 8, is a sharp and spirited remonstrance against the imprisonment and threatened removal of some Officers of his Holiness's army, who protested against its incorporation with that of France, and declared that they would not continue to serve under such an arrangement.

No. III, dated March 23, 1808, is a copy of a letter, written by order of his Holiness, to all the Cardinals who were ordered to retire from Rome. He commands them by their allegiance not to remove from the Capital, except they were compelled thereto, and not to continue their journey longer than such compulsion existed. Among these Cardinals we find the name of his Holiness's Minister, Cardinal Pamfili, who was succeeded by Cardinal Gabrielli.

No. IV. "March 27, 1808.

"Cardinal Gabrielli, Pro-Secretary of State to his Holiness, has received positive orders from the Holy Father in person, to inform your Illustrious Highness that the violence committed against the persons of the Cardinals, natives of the kingdom of Naples, never would have been believed, if it had not been repeated against the persons of the Cardinals born in the kingdom of Italy, and the countries united to France.

"The Holy Father cannot at present be ignorant that it is not only intended to deprive him of his temporal authority, but that there is also a design to destroy the Spiritual Government of the Church of Rome, represented by the Sacred College, which is the Senate of the Sovereign Pontiff.

"He has seen with horror and surprise those principles and maxims which break the most sacred bands by which the Cardinals are united to the Pope by all the force of a solemn oath, preceded and followed as they have been, by all the indignities to which the head of the Church has only been exposed. Examples of such enormities are to be found in the tone of the Republic, when Rome saw the most sacred principles trodden under foot.

"If a Secular Prince, professing the Catholic religion and believing that he has a right to detain in his territories, as his subjects, Cardinals of the Church of Rome, finds himself still under the necessity of treating them with that respect due to the eminent character by which they are connected with the Holy Pontiff, it follows that he has no right to banish them, or to remove them by open force, thus tearing from the Chief of the Universal Church so many of his fellow labourers.

"This attempt, which will be a theme of reproach in the present and future age, has particularly wounded the feeling mind of his Holiness, as well on account of the unheard of insult which has been offered to the Cardinal dignity, as the outrage to his holy person by which it was accompanied; his Vicar and Prime Minister having no more been respected than the Bishops who were torn from their respective dioceses.

"The Holy Father, aware of all the evils which these cruel and violent measures must necessarily cause to the spiritual government of the Church, has commanded the Undersigned to protest strongly against them, and to require at the same time that the Cardinals forcibly carried off against every principle of the rights of nations, be liberated. As to the rest, always resigned to the judgments of God, and confirmed by the innate testimony of a pure conscience, he will patiently support the cause of justice, the hard treatment which he has not merited, and faithful to his sacred duty, after having exhausted all his efforts to allay the tempest which shake the Holy See, he will leave to Heaven the care of protecting and defending it, and to posterity the right of pronouncing on the justice of his cause.

"Such are the sentiments which his Holiness had peremptorily commanded the undersigned to express to your illustrious Highness, and in performing this duty, he renews, &c.

P. Cardinal GABRIELLI.

"To M. Lefebre, French Charge d' Affaires."

No. 5. is a note, written by Cardinal Gabrielli, to the Pope's Treasurer, containing his Holiness's order to pay Cardinals Saluzzo and Pignatelli, transported to the North of Italy, and whose property at Naples was confiscated, the sum of 1000 crowns each, provided the Treasurer could produce so much, of which his Holiness is much in doubt.

No. VI. "April 7, 1808.

"This morning at 6 o'clock, a French detachment appeared at the gate of his Holiness's palace, and the Porter on duty having intimated to the Officer who commanded it, that he could not permit armed persons to enter, but that if he was desirous of coming in by himself, he would not prevent him, the latter appeared satisfied. He ordered the troops to halt, and to fall back some paces. The Porter then opened the wicket. and allowed the Officer to enter.

"But he was hardly on the threshold, when he made a signal to the Soldiers, who immediately rushed forward, & presented their Bayonets to the Porter's breast.

"After having gained admission by such deceit and violence, the Soldiers pushed forward to the guard room of the Militia of Campidoglio, in the interior of the Palace, immediately broke open the doors, and seized the Muskets, with which this Militia were accustomed to mount guard in one of the anti-chambers of his Holiness.

"With equal violence the French troops rushed to the quarters of his Holiness's Noble-guard, and seized the Carbines which they made use of, when they mounted guard in the apartment next to that of his Holiness.

"A French Officer then addressed, the Capt. of the Swiss Guards, and told him, as well as the few Soldiers there assembled, that from that day, the Swiss-Guards were to receive their orders from the French General, to which, they would not consent.

"The same order was communicated to the Commander of the Stationary-guard, on duty at the barriers who also refused to acknowledge it, and was in consequence immediately sent to the Castle.

"In the mean time different French detachments scoured the town, and arrested and carried to the Castle all the Noble Guards, even including their Commander.

"The Holy Father, apprised of these horrid outrages overwhelmed by the grief which they have produced has expressly ordered the undersigned to protest against them, and to declare frankly, to your illustrious Lordship, that each day adds to the measure of the insults which are pouring on his sacred person, and that he is every day more and more deprived of his rights as a Sovereign.

"It was not sufficient for the French army to signalize its entrance into Rome by planting cannon against the palace of his Holiness, and offering such unworthy violation to his residence, but it has added this violence, by forcing the Swiss guard, and entering with arms into the peaceable abode of the Sovereign Pontiff, rudely bursting open the doors, and seizing the arms rather intended for the honour than the defence of his sacred person, arresting his guards, and, in short, depriving him, by these violent measures, not only of his guards, but even his honour.

His Holiness requires, in the first place, that all individuals of his guard who have been imprisoned without any reason, and contrary to every principle of right, be liberated; and he, afterwards, declares solemly, that to all these outrages he only opposes and will oppose patience, and, during the time such treatment may continue, that meekness of which his Heavenly Master has left him an example. His long imprisonment and the injustice which he has experienced, have made him a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men.—He awaits with resignation, but with an unshaken firmness in his principles, all that violence can attempt against the head of the Catholic Church; well assured, that any humiliation he may receive, will turn to the glory of religion itself.

"Such precisely are the sentiments which his Holiness commands me to express to your illustrious Lordship. He renews to your Highness the assurances, &c.

"P. Cardinal GABRIELLI."

"To M. Lefebre, French Charge d' Affaires."

No. VII. "April 11, 1808.

"When his Holiness perceived, with no less surprise than grief, that his troops were forcibly incorporated with the French Army, and that punishment was inflicted on such of them as remained faithful to their law"

Sovereign, he thought it proper that his Guards and the few Militia of Compidoglio and of the barriers, who were not yet incorporated and placed under the command of the French General, should wear a new cockade.

"The object which his Holiness had in thus changing the cockade, was to signify publicly how much he disapproved the violent incorporation which took place and to manifest his firm determination to remain neutral, and to be in no ways responsible for the actions of the incorporated soldiers, whom he no longer considers as belonging to him. This reason was, by order of the Holy Father, officially notified to your illustrious Lordship, and to all the Diplomatic Body, by whom, according to the established usages, a pattern of the new cockade was sent.

"After a preliminary declaration of this frank nature his Holiness never could have conceived that the purity of his intentions would be calumniated by the cirrulation of a report that the new cockade was the signal of an union against the French army, as inserted in the order of the day, which was yesterday published and posted in every quarter of Rome as well as in the provinces.

"The Holy Father is willing to believe that this order was the consequence of the false representations made to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

"In fact, if the real object which his Holiness had in changing the cockade, had been communicated to his Majesty, had he also been acquainted that the French Military Commander had ordered it to be worn by all the incorporate troops, he surely would not have designated it as a signal of union against the French troops, since it was worn by those very troops who composed part of the French army.

"Although the Holy Father is well persuaded that the people of Rome and the whole world will render justice to his pure and loyal conduct, and that he is also equally certain that no one will adopt the suspicions, by which the Minister of a God of Peace, possessing no malice, is pointed out as conceiving projects of revolution and blood; nevertheless the horrible colours in which an act of his Majesty, the most innocent possible, is endeavoured to be represented, have afflicted him with such poignant grief, that he has ordered the Pro-Secretary of State, Cardinal Gabrielli, to complain to your illustrions Lordship, and to request you, in the name of all that is true, to acquaint his Majesty, with the real point of view in which this change of the cockade should be considered.

"The Holy Father, always consistent, declares solemnly, that the orders of the day, published and posted up, are highly injurious to his character, his dignity, and his rights as Sovereign; that conformable with the right which every Prince has, of making their troops wear whatever distinguishing marks they think proper, he ordered the new cockade, for the purpose of shewing the world that he no longer recognized as his the troops who were incorporated with and placed under the command of the French; and that without having committed any crime, and only for having discharged their duty in obeying their Sovereign, the persons who composed his noble guards, and some other officers, have been imprisoned.

"To relieve the innocent, the holy Father requires and claims their liberation, which he has hitherto demanded to no purpose, and which at present he claims again.

"The undersigned having faithfully performed the orders of his Holiness, has the opportunity of renewing to your illustrious Lordship, the assurance, &c.

"Cardinal GABRIELLI."

"M. Lefebvre, Grench Charg d'Affaires."

No. III.

Copy of a Note from His Excellency M. de Champagny, to His Excellency Cardinal Caprara.

"The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, has laid before his Majesty the note of Cardinal Caprara, to which he is commanded to return the following answer.

"The Emperor cannot recognize the principle, that the Prelates are not the subjects of the Sovereign, under whose authority they are born.

As to the 2d question, the proposal of his Majesty is, and from which he will never depart, that all Italy, Rome, Naples, and Milan, shall enter into an offensive and defensive treaty, for the purpose of removing from the Peninsula commotions and hostilities.

"If the holy Father accede to this proposal, every thing is settled. If he refuse it, he announces by such a determination that he wishes for no arrangement, no peace with the Emperor, and that he is at war with him. The first consequence of war is conquest, and the result of conquest is danger of Government; for if the Emperor is under the necessity of going to war with Rome, is he not also under the necessity of conquering it, of changing the Government, of establishing another which shall make common cause against the common enemy with the kingdom of Naples? What other guarantee could he have for the tranquility and security of Italy; if these two kingdoms were separated by a state, in which their enemies would be certain of meeting a cordial reception.

"These alterations became necessary, if the Holy Father persists in his refusal, will take away from him none of his spiritual rights. He will continue Bishop of Rome, as his predecessors were during the eight first ages and under Charlemagne. It will, however, be a subject of grief to his Majesty, to see the work of genius, of political wisdom, and of understanding, destroyed by his imprudence, obstinacy, and blindness.

"At the very moment that the undersigned received orders to return this answer to Cardinal Calprara, he received the note of the 30th of March, which his Eminence did him the honour of writing to him. This note has two objects in view; first to announce the cessation of the powers of the Legate of the Holy Chair, to notisy it against the ordinary forms and usages at the eve of Holy Week, at a time when the Court of Rome, if it were still animated by a true evangelical spirit, would feel it its duty to multiply spiritual succours; and to preach, by its example, union amongst the faithful. But be it as it may; the Holy Father having withdrawn his powers from his Eminence; the Emperor no longer acknowledges him as Legate. The French Church resumes the full integrity of its doctrine. Its knowledge, its piety will continue to preserve in France the Catholic religion, which the Emperor will always consider it his glory to defend, and cause to be respected.

"The second object of the note of his Excellency Cardinal Caprara, is to demand his passports as Ambassador. The undersigned has the honor to enclose them. His Majesty sees with regret the formal demand of passports, which the practice of modern times regards as a real declaration of war. Rome is then at war with France, and in this state of affairs, his Majesty is obliged to issue the orders which the tranquility of Italy render necessary.

"The Resolution to produce this rupture has been chosen by the Court of Rome at a time when it believes that its arms are powerful enough to shew that it may have recourse to other extremities, but their effects will be checked by the illumination of the age. Temporal and spiritual authority are no longer confounded. The royal dignity consecrated by God himself is above any attack.

"The undersigned wishes that the observations which he is ordered to transmit to Cardinal Caprara may induce his Holiness to accede to the proposal of his Majesty. He has the honour to renew to his Excellency the assurances of his highest consideration.

CHAMPAGNY."

"Paris, April 3, 1808.

SPANISH DOCUMENTS.

EDICT OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

In order to avoid the doubts, which, from want of sufficient information, may arise with regard to the true meaning of the Manifesto published on the 6th of this month, touching the enlistment, it is herewith made known:—

1. That the said Manifesto does not at all concern those who have already enlisted in the different corps.

2. That the first calling out of Volunteers includes all unmarried young men, and widowers without children, whom the Manifesto places in the second class.

3 That all individuals of the metropolis, and other places, who have not enlisted, must do so without the least delay, excuse, or pretext.

Seville, June 8.

JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec.
MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR, Sec.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF SEVILLE, TO THE PEOPLE OF SEVILLE.

From the moment that this Supreme Board was established, its first care was the preservation of our Religion and our Country, and it flatters itself it has secured both, because the same noble enthusiasm is observed in all the provinces of the kingdom, in the midst of the serious negociation, it never fails watching over the complete felicity. It waits a favourable moment to secure completely the credit of paper money, the interest of which will be most religiously paid, and its liquidation will be verified with rapidity, to preserve solely the sums that may be deemed useful, not to burthen the subject. The Board has committed the plan to some of its members of the greatest rectitude and experience in these matters, and full of regard for their fellow citizens, and the determinations to be taken are the most simple and uniform. The Supreme Board has thought proper to order the suspension of the Sales of the Church property, until they are enabled, after due reflection, to examine and adopt the most convenient measures for the happy issue of their wholesome intentions, and that it may come to the knowledge of all, it orders this to be published.

DON JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec.

Jeville, June 4, 1808.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF SEVILLE.

SPANIARDS!—The most artful Usurper of the Throne of France, imagined that our loyalty and ardour had sunk into apathy; but experience is about to shew him how great an error he commits in taking for a cowardly inactivity the promising offspring of the noble sentiments which are our characteristics.

"The moment in which the most vile of tyrants throws away the mask, is that for which we most anxiously waited, to prove to him that we are as intrepid in the eternal enmity his perfidy has aroused, as we were patient in suffering the most condescending and fatal alliance.

"From the tomb of our Holy King Ferdinand, the first standard was unfurled, which leads us to break the chains by which, the Ferdinand we now shout for, is disgracefully bound, and under which he groans.

"Oh prodigy! at this heavenly call, let those passions disappear, which in such a crisis, fatality, places as a barrier to courage and bravery. Let the patriotism which glows in our bosoms foment them, and unite us in the best of causes. God, who is alway for just, is the best guarantee, that the unheard of conflict will be decided in our favour."

BANDO.

The Junta of the Government of this place, seeing the indispensible necessity of attending to its defence under the present critical situation of circumstances, in which the people ought to assist as one of their first and most essential duties, determined in the sitting of yesterday to form a body of 3000 men, under the name of Militia for the Defence of Cadiz, this body shall be subdivided into five divisions, applicable to a like number of regiments, which there are of provincials. Each individual or member shall present himself every afternoon with his respective corps, to acquire the necessary instruction, destining for that purpose two or three hours; understanding, besides, that they are to clothe and maintain themselves at their own expence: and further, that on Monday next the 14th instant, the enlistment is to be concluded, which has been communicated to the Commissaries of the different districts, to whom they are to present themselves, and who will take a proper note of their names, address, occupation, &c. hoping that every one will hasten to imitate the distinguished example set by the chiefs and individuals of all the public and private offices, offering themselves on so important a service.

And that this may be known to all, it is published, by order of the Junto.

D. JUAN DE DIOS DE LADABARA, 1st Sec.
D. JUAN DE LA PENA SANTANDER, 2d Sec. Cadiz, June 12, 1808.

THE COURIER,—JULY 22.

The Spanish troops in Lisbon were disarmed, and put on board the hulks in the Tagus, by a manœuvre perfectly consistent with the nature of that Government from which Junot derives his authority. They received orders, it appears, to parade at the early hour of three o'clock in the morning, when the inhabitants of Lisbon were all in their beds, and the town conse uently quiet; for the purpose of crossing the Tagus to proceed to St. Ubes. They had assembled in the Great S uare, when they were surrounded by considerable of French infantry and cavalry, and ordered to ground their arms. It was not until this moment that the Portuguese and Spaniards in Lisbon were apprised of the occurrences in Spain, and that the former, during an almost insupportable tyranny of many months, evinced symptoms of the least dissatisfaction.

This important object effected, General Junot, who had received dispatches from Madrid, immediately set about strengthening and provisioning all the fortifications in and about Lisbon. His chief attention in this respect was directed to Fort St. Julien.

At the time the Spanish troops were thus treacherously disarmed, the French force in Lisbon did not exceed 5000 men; but, soon after, the various small detachments, and some divisions, dispersed in the country began to fall back upon the capital, and in a few days their numbers increased to 10,000 or 12,000 men. Their security, however, was not much increased, as it would appear, by this accesion to their strength. They were under continual alarm, subjected to all the inconvenience of a perpetual *dlear e*, and frequently obliged to pass the night under arms. They were particularly jealous of any congregation of the innabitants. Half a dozen Portuguese could hardly meet in the streets without an immediate and peremptory order to disperse.

Admiral Siniavin in conse uence, it is supposed, of orders from Junot, confined himself entirely to the ship on board of which his flag was flying. His conduct, it seems, had excited the suspicion of the French Commander, and he was particularly enjoined not to hold any communication with the Portuguese or English. It did transpire, however, that the Russian Admiral was anxious to establish an intercourse with Sir C. Cotton; but the vigilance of the French, who had the command of the Tagus, rendered it impossible. Next to this, the chief object of Junot's attention was, to prevent any communication between the Patriots and the inhabitants of Lisbon. Some decrees of excessive rigour had been issued for this purpose. Several Spanish and Portuguese Proclamations, notwithstanding, had found their way into the hands of the people; and the determined and patriotic sentiments which they expressed, were not lost upon them.

In order to deceive the inhabitants with respect to the precise strength of the French force in Lisbon, regiments were daily marched out of the town, at in early hour, when the people were at rest, and marched back in the evening all covered with dust, for the purpose of having it supposed they were fresh reinforcements from Spain. The trick, however, had been practised so often, and had become so stale, that there was scarcely a boy in Lisbon that did not laugh at the folly of Junot.

All the letters from the sqadron off Lisbon speak of a large Portuguese force within a few days march of that City. They also mention that 700 French deserters have joined the Portuguese. One of these letters mentions as a positive fact, that a French force at Badajos had been completely defeated by the Spanish Military and Patriots united.

THE WEATHER.—Dr. Pole, of Bath, has given the following account of the state of the thermometer, during three of the extremest hot days in the last week:—On the 12th inst. the temperature of the armosphere rose to an height almost incredible. At eight in the morning the mercury was at 75 degrees; and about the middle of the day it stood at the extraordinary height of 91 degrees; at nine in the evening it was at 77 degrees. In this country we rarely have been the mercury above the 80th degree; it has several times been at 86 deg. in the course of the last six years, but never exceeded that height till the present period. On the 13th inst. the thermometer, at eight o'clock in the morning, was not higher than 71 degrees, at mid-day not above 83 degrees; and about ten in the evening fell to 70 degrees; which, though unusually high, was considerably lower than the preceding day. On the 11th the thermometer, at eigtht o'clock in the morning, was at 72 degrees; at midday 83 degree; and at nine in the evening, 69 degree. The 15th inst. the thermometer at eight o'clock was up to 76 degree; the greatest height it has yet bee . The barometer has for the last nine days stood at 30 inches and 3 20ths, without any variation worth notice.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Walthamstow, J. F. Timmins, Esq. late Commander of the Royal George, East Indiaman, to Elizabeth, Eldest Daughter of R. Anderson, Esq.

Captain Hawytayne, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Stonestreet, Second Daughter of the late George Griffin S. Esq. of Clapham.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles Randont, Baron de Berenger, of Hart-street, to Mrs. M. M. Waters, of Duchess-street, Portland-place, Widow of the Hon. T. W. late Governor of Bencoolen.

At St. James's, Lieutenant Colonel Byng, of the 3d Guards, to Miss James, Daughter of Sir William J.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. J. Nicholson, rector of Widdial, Herts, to Mrs. Hawkins, niece to the Rev. Dr. Burnaby, vicar of Greenwich, and Archdeacon of Leicester.

The Right Hon. R. P. Carew, to the Hon. C. Ann Lyttelton, Daughter of Lord L.

At Aysgarth, William Purchas, Jun. Esq. of West Burton, to Miss Willis, of Carperby, in Wensleydale.

At Bloxholm, Robert Ferguson, Esq. to Mary, the only daughter of William Hamilton Nisbet, Esq. lately Countess of Elgin.

At Mondiford, Richard Doolan, Esq. Lieutenant Colonel in the East India Company's Service, to Miss Mary Cope.

At Stoke, James Fletcher, Esq. Surgeon of the Royal Navy, to Cornelia, Daughter of Captain Burdon, of the Royal Navy.

At Woodsands, Captain T. B. Sullivan, of the Royal Navy, to Miss H. P. James, youngest Daughter of Captain B. J. of the Royal Navy.

At Mary-le-bone Church, the Rev. Blakely Cooper, of Yetminister Dorset, to Miss Bacon, neice of Lady Staunton, Devonshire-street, Portland place.

At Norwich, Richard Veale Minty, Esq. Storekeeper of his Majesty's Ordnance at Yarmouth, to Miss Maria Josepha Highgame, daughter of the late Rev. E. Highgame, Rector of Stratton, St. Michael, Norfolk.

At Largie, Argyleshire, Captain Archibald Campbell, of the 9th Highlanders, to Miss Margaret Campbell, youngest daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq. of Kilmartin.

EUROPE DEATHS.

In Gower Street, Bedford-square, Dr. Huet.

At Osborne's-hotel, Adelphi, Captain L. Hook, of the East India Company's Service.

At the College of Arms, Lady Heard, wife of Sir Isaac H. garter principal King at Arms.

In Great Coram Street, George Gardner, Esq. late Commander of the Montreal Danish East Indiaman.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Higginson, relict of William H. Esq. of Liverpool, and Daughter of Samuel Powell, Esq. of Stanage-park, Radnorshire.

In his 24th year Viscount Royston, Eldest Son of the Earl of Hardwicke, and M. P. for Ryegate.

At Warkworth, the infant Son of Henry David Erskine Esq.

At Harrington, Mrs. Tolson, Widow, 103.

Mr. John Collins, the facetious author of the Morning Brush.

At Cookhill, in the parish of Inkberrows, in his 87th year, John Fortescue, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; the oldest officer on the superannuated list, and supposed to be the last survivor of the crew of the Centurion, who accompanied Lord Anson in his celebrated voyage round the world.

At Yeldon, Mrs. Underwood, wife of Thomas U. Esq. 30; and three days afterwards his father, James U. Esq. of Polton, 66.

At Cambridge, John Underwood, Esq.

At Drayton Lodge, near Norwich, in her 30th year, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy, wife of Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. William Fitzroy. She was the only sister to Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, Bart.

At Abergavenny, Sir Charles Mitchell, late Commander in the East India Company's Service.

At Castle Waller, county of Limerick, Bridget Behan, aged 110 years. She retained all her faculties to the last moment. About 6 years back, she fell down stairs and broke her thigh, and contrary to expectation She recovered, and walked stronger on it ever after—and strange to tell—it completely cured her of an old rheumatism, with which that limb had been affected, very lately she cut an eye tooth.

At Paris, aged 34, Madame Cotin, known in the literary world by the interesting novels of Claire d'Albe; Malvina; Amélia de Mansfeld: Mathilde; Elizabeth: and a short epic composition in prose entitled La Prise de Jerico

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 27th of October, Andrew Barnard, Esq. Secretary of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, a situation which he had filled with great credit, from the commencement of Lord Macartney's government, in 1797, till the restoration of the colony to Holland by the peace of Amiens, and to which he was again appointed by the late ministry, under the government pf Lord Caledon. Mr. Barnard was son of the late Dr. K. Bishop of Limerick, and married Lady Anne Lindsay, sister to the Earl of Balcarras, and the countess of Hardwicke, who survives him.

At Koepenick, near Berlin, the celebrated mathematician, John Bernoulli, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and known by several mathematical and astronomical publications, particularly his Recueil pour les Astronomes.

At Durham, in the 96th year of his age, William Cloyd. Among the many eccentric tricks of his youth, he once undertook to descend upon a rope from the steeple of St. Giles' church, to the Bower Banks adjoining and accomplished it unhurt. In 1739 he was with Admiral Vernon at the taking of Porto Bello and Carthagena. In 1742 he was deprived of his eyesight by lightning upon the African coast, and after that became famous for dressing sheeps feet, which proved a very profitable trade to him, and enabled him to procure his quantum of ale, of which he consumed no small quantity. At cards and bowling matches Cloyd was generally one of the foremost, and frequently betted very freely. He enjoyed, in general, a very good state of health, and within the last 20 years has been seen to run round the feet of a large stool, turned topsy-turvy, with his boots on. About 26 years ago he was at a bowling match on Gilesgate Moor, when a violent altercation arose about the position of the bowls, which had nearly ended in blows, when Cloyd starting from the crowd, cried out, "Lead me to the place where the bowls are;" On his arrival there, after groping awhile for the bowls, he cried out, "Any body may see that bowl is first." This created a loud laugh, and put all the parties in good humour again. About 18 years ago he received one of Hetherington's benefactions of 10£ a year to blind men upon which he subsisted till his decease.

MADRAS:—Printed by WILLIAM SMITH.